LORD MILNER'S APPEAL
for Funds on behalf of the
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

Via colendi haud facilis.

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Printed by the Government Printer, Trinidad, B.W.I.

SUPPLEMENT TO

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

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LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

(1) LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Times."

SIR,—Appeals made through the columns of the Press to the generosity of the British public are so numerous that it is only after serious consideration and with a deep sense of the importance of the object that I venture to add one more to their number. But the institution for which I plead is, I am profoundly convinced of great value to the whole Empire and one which has a real claim on all those interested in the development of our Imperial resources. It is the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture recently established in Trinidad.

For years past there has been great need in the British tropics of an institution equipped as the best and more recent of our university laboratories are, where research in tropical agriculture could be carried on, and where men could receive a thorough scientific training in the various branches of the subject before becoming planters or directors of plantations, or entering Government service in the agricultural departments of our numerous tropical Colonies.

The Imperial College is thus not an institution of merely local importance. It is intended to serve all our tropical possessions, and is started on lines which, given adequate support, will enable it to carry out this comprehensive scheme. On its Governing Body there are representatives of the Universities of Cambridge and Glasgow, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the British Cotton Growing Association. Its staff consists of well-qualified professors of entomology, mycology, bacteriology, botany, genetics, chemistry, soil science, agriculture, economics, and sugar technology. Its present Principal is Sir Francis Watts, whose lifelong services to tropical agriculture are well known to all scientists. When he retires at the end of this year, he will be succeeded by an equally eminent man of science—Dr. Martin Leake, who has had exceptional experience in India, Egypt, and the Sudan.

The British Government has given the College a grant of £15,000 spread over five years, and

the Caribbean Colonies are contributing liberally to its support, assuring it of a permanent income of between £15,000 and £20,000 a year. The Colony of Trinidad has provided it free of cost with an ideal site of 85 acres in extent and given it a grant of £50,000. Thanks to this assistance and the generosity of a few private donors, the College has been enabled to make a good start. Though as yet only housed in a provisional building, it has a considerable number of students, coming from widely separated parts of the Empire. Five of its students, after a year's intensive training at the College, have already been appointed to posts under the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland and Uganda. I have the authority of Sir Arthur Shipley, who recently visited the College, for saying that in its organization and in the range of the instruction it provides, it is unique in the British Empire as a School of Tropical Science.

But further assistance on a substantial scale is required to enable the College adequately to fulfil its Imperial functions. Funds are urgently needed for the completion and equipment of the new building and laboratories now in course of construction, and also to provide for the establishment of an instructional sugar factory, towards which the Sugar Machinery Engineers of England and Scotland have contributed apparatus of the value of £20,000.

The total sum still required for all these necessary purposes is £100,000. This is no fancy figure, put up in the hope of obtaining perhaps one-half, or one-quarter of the sum asked for. It is based on a careful calculation of the cost of real essentials. One hundred thousand pounds may seem a large sum, but it is not large in view of the magnitude of the enterprise, or of the immense benefits which, if effectively carried out, it is bound to confer, both upon our tropical Colonies and the Mother Country. It becomes more apparent every year how vital to our own welfare is the development of the great natural resources of these Colonies. Our dependence upon them for raw materials is constantly increasing, and the expansion of trade between them and us—a trade of unmixed advantage to both parties—has a most direct bearing on employment and prosperity in Great Britain. But there is no means of increasing that trade so certain as the application of science to tropical agriculture. Large sums have been subscribed in recent years with almost incredibly beneficial results, to sustain the fight which men like Ross and Manson have successfully waged against tropical diseases. But for the progress of the tropical Colonies the fight against diseases of plants is no less important than that against human disease, and in the one case, as in the other, the battle can only be won by the weapons of science. The College of Tropical Agriculture is as essential to the development of our tropical Colonies as are our invaluable Schools of Tropical Medicine.

In the United States, as is well known, enormous sums have been devoted, and wisely devoted, to the teaching of agriculture, including tropical agriculture. In the British Empire, sadly backward as it is in this respect, the College for which I am appealing stands alone. I cannot doubt that when its character and scope have become better known the funds necessary to make it completely efficient will be obtained from the great number of wealthy firms and companies and powerful trade associations which are directly interested in tropical enterprise or in trade with the tropics. But apart from appeals to material interest, is it too much to hope that the imagination of some rich and public-spirited men will be fired by the thought of doing a big thing for science and for the Empire ?

At the instance of the Colonial Office a Committee has been set up—of which I have the honour to be chairman—to raise the £100,000 so urgently needed. By appealing in the first instance to a limited number of persons, of whose sympathy we felt assured, we have already obtained contributions, of which I enclose a list, amounting to nearly £14,000. But this list only includes a very small proportion of those who can reasonably be expected to take a practical interest in the development of tropical agriculture. The time has come for a public appeal, both in this country and in other parts of the Empire, and I hope that I have made out a case that will bring us the necessary support.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Algernon Aspinall, 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, or to the Bankers of the Fund, the Colonial Bank, 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MILNER.

14, Manchester Square, W. 1.
June 23rd.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

(2) APPEAL ISSUED BY LORD BURNHAM, C.H., CHAIRMAN OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE DURING LORD MILNER'S ABSENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Tropical Colonies of Great Britain are essential to her economic independence and self-satisfaction. Great Britain is so dependent on the tropics for many necessary food-stuffs and raw materials for her industries that the importance of any movement towards developing their great natural resources hardly requires further repetition.

For many years there has been need of an institution in the British Tropics, equipped with the most modern laboratories, where research in tropical agriculture could be carried on and where highly trained experts could do for tropical plants what the Scientists of the Schools of Tropical Medicine are doing for the health of man, and where, in addition, British Students could receive a thorough scientific training before becoming planters or directors of plantations.

To meet this need The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture has been established, as the result of the recommendations of a Committee appointed by Lord Milner, when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Headquarters at St. Augustine, Trinidad. The Principal is Dr. Martin Leake, a man who has had wide experience in India, Egypt and the Sudan. The British Government has given the College a grant of £15,000 and the Caribbean Colonies are contributing liberally to its support, thus assuring a permanent income of between £15,000 and £20,000 a year. The Colony of Trinidad has provided an ideal site of 84 acres in extent and a grant of £50,000, while, with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the British Cotton Growing Association and a few private contributors the College has been able to make an excellent start. Students have already been appointed to posts under the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland and Uganda, and probationers have been nominated as students by the Government of the Gold Coast.

Attached to the College will be an instructional sugar factory, now rapidly nearing completion, towards which the Sugar Machinery Engineers of Great Britain have contributed machinery to the value of £20,000.

Further assistance on a substantial scale is, however, required to enable the College adequately to fulfil its imperial functions. Funds are urgently needed for the completion and equipment of the new buildings and laboratories now in course of construction and to provide for the completion of the instructional sugar factory. The total sum required is £100,000 and, as Lord Milner says, " this is no fancy figure, put up in the hope of obtaining perhaps one-half or one-quarter of the sum asked for. It is based on a careful calculation of the cost of real essentials. One hundred thousand pounds may seem a large sum, but it is not large in view of the magnitude of the enterprise, or of the immense benefits, which, if effectively carried out, it is bound to confer, both upon our tropical Colonies and the Mother Country."

During Lord Milner's absence abroad I have at his request, undertaken to carry on his work as Chairman of a Committee set up to collect the £100,000 required. Towards this fund £22,316 has already been contributed. I know from personal observation and direct information how much this Institution is needed not only by this country but also throughout the Empire, and I confidently appeal for support to all who have the interests of the Empire at heart, and in particular to those whose business is closely associated with tropical agriculture, to enable me to complete the fund.

BURNHAM.

January 20th, 1925.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

Mansion House Luncheon.

3—(i) The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord Mayor, Your Eminence, Your Grace, My Lords and Gentlemen: You have invited us, My Lord Mayor, to this historic centre where so many important movements in the life of the Nation and of the Empire have been initiated, in order to ask us to express and give our support to an enterprise of great moment and great hopefulness for the development of the British Empire and for the welfare of its peoples, not least for the people of this war-worn and much burdened, yet ever self-reliant and ever youthful old Homeland. (Cheers.) The development of the British Empire is a great problem of policy and administration. It is a great economic problem. But it is also and in no less a measure a great scientific problem, the problem of applying scientific research to the practical task of making the most of our vast resources. (Cheers.) It is in tropical regions of the Empire more particularly that the need for scientific research and for the effective application of that research is most urgent. It is there that the difficulties which science must overcome are greatest and that the field of work is still so largely almost untouched. That is true of the great field of health, and I would say that one of the duties of the great Office which I have the honour to hold is that of a world-wide Ministry of Health. It is no less true of the field of Scientific Agriculture. In this as in almost every other sphere of activity those who come into contact with the actual work and with the past history know that the foundations of modern tropical development were laid, and truly laid, by that great constructive statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers.)

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, on whose behalf I wish to enlist your sympathy to-day, is only the natural outcome—the child, as it were—of an Imperial Department of Agriculture which Mr. Chamberlain started in the West Indies 25 years ago in order to do something, when other means were not available, to rescue those Colonies from the backward and depressed condition into which they had fallen. That Department, under the guidance of men like Sir Daniel Morris and Sir Francis Watts, with very small means did a great deal to help those Colonies forward, and the results of the research work of that small Institution, by the advice given to planters and agricultural departments, I need only observe, were of immense service, and one of the main sources of prosperity in several of the West Indian Islands. I will give you another instance. I remember a gentleman—I think he is in this room at this moment—telling me in 1920 that the sugar factory with which he was connected, a factory whose existence had been threatened, had only been continued by the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, and it had in the previous year paid more in profit than the Imperial Department had cost in the whole of the years of its existence. (Cheers.) I think that is some illustration of what science can do to create prosperity. Those who are most intimately connected with the work, felt that in the shape it then assumed its scope was truly immense. What was needed was not merely research but the training of a body of research students, the training of a more scientific staff for all the Government Departments, and, not least, the training of a great body of planters and farmers who knew how to apply scientific research and scientific study so that they might become practical farmers and good business men. (Cheers.) That idea formed itself in their minds, and after discussion it took the shape gradually of a collegiate Institution which should provide for all these needs.

Having got that far it was no difficult task to enlist the sympathy and invaluable help of Lord Milner, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Cheers.) Thanks to his encouragement and his assistance the project took shape more than three years ago as the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture as it exists to-day. But much as that College owes to the encouragement and help of the Secretary of State, it is not, and I think I ought to remind you, in any sense an official or a bureaucratic body. It is true that the Colonies contribute much, but I think it is also true that the main work of that body and the most effective work from day to day is divided equally between representatives of the great business interests affected and the scientific world, and, I believe, the Governing Body giving their important work to the cause is due to the fact that science and business meet together on that Governing Body on common ground and with a common object. (Cheers.) To the Governing Body the College and the Empire owe a great debt. They have given unsparingly of their time and of their ability. It would be invidious to mention names, but to one or two on the business side we owe a very great debt—Mr. Moody Stuart, the Chairman, and, on the scientific side, Sir David Prain and Professor Farmer. Again on the commercial side we owe much to the indefatigable and ever-zealous Secretary of the West India Committee, Mr. Aspinall, and to Sir Arthur Shipley, who has given of his great authority, of his infectious enthusiasm, and of his knowledge. On the spot it was a success largely owing to the zeal and enthusiasm of the Director, Sir Francis Watts, and his successor, that very distinguished and capable Professor, Dr. Martin Leake, who has wide experience and who has with him a staff of great distinction, great capacity, and with a profound conviction of the Imperial importance of their work. (Cheers.)

The College is now well on its way to being admirably housed. It is stationed, you know, in Trinidad, and on the whole I do not think that

better premises could have been selected. The College grounds extend over 84 acres of very suitable and indeed historically interesting ground.

Well, in three short years of existence the College has, I think, already fully justified itself. It has done very valuable research work, and issued publications of great use. It has also—what is of no less importance—commended itself in practice to those for whom it is intended to cater. Several of the African Governments are sending their Agricultural Officers to the Imperial College for study, and I understand that the Committee of the Colonial Office that is considering the whole question of the training of the Agricultural Services of the Empire is going to recommend that both opportunity and inducement should be given to our future Agricultural Officers to begin with a full course of training at the Imperial College at Trinidad. (Cheers.) It is not only officially that the work of the College is appreciated. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, so I am informed, has already decided to send all its officers to Trinidad for a course of training before they take up their work in different parts of the Empire—(cheers)—and, of course, we hope to cater for even a wider field. It is the young planter and the farmer himself who is already taking advantage of the College, and will, I believe, do so more than ever, realising that what he learns there is not only of interest in itself, but is going to be the foundation of success in his life's work.

In this connexion I should like to mention that, largely thanks to the generosity of the British Sugar Machinery Manufacturers, the College is going to be endowed with a model sugar factory, which I hope, when completed, will enable the whole process of sugar-making to be taught, fom its scientific and chemical foundation, right down to the practical work of bringing in the cane at one end and turning out the sugar at the other. (Cheers.) It has been a rather humiliating fact that sugar technology could not be learned by anyone in the British Empire. If anyone wished to learn it he had to go to a foreign country to do so. That reproach is now being removed.

I believe in this case, and gradually working every other field of tropical agriculture, the College is going to be the true centre of thought and inspiration for the whole Empire. Its influence will extend in ever-increasing measure, and its results will be seen in ever-increasing directions. This is the first College of Tropical Agriculture, and what I should like to suggest is, as it is the first, it is essential that it should be made a great one. (Cheers.) The enthusiasm of those who started it, the devotion of those who are working for it to-day, are not to be wasted, but with adequate materials afforded to enable them to buy the tools and the equipment for the model farms, they will have all the things that are necessary to give full scope and full value to this great enterprise. (Cheers.)

In the United States there are many such Colleges fortunate to enjoy the unstinted support of that great mass of wealthy men whom America produces. We, too, I believe, if we develop our resources as they have developed theirs, will breed the same kind of generous men that they have. To-day our circumstances are more restricted and more difficult, but our opportunities are such that it is well worth while, even with the many compulsory and voluntary calls upon everyone, to do something for a great Institution that may do so much to mould and influence the whole future of the British Empire.

My Lord Mayor, I give you with warmth, and with a profound belief, the welfare and prosperity of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

3—(ii) SIR ARTHUR SHIPLEY, G.B.E., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE.

MY Lord Mayor, Your Eminence, My Lord Duke, my Lords and Gentlemen, there will be no need for me to give details of the genesis of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which owes its existence to the farsighted vision of Lord Milner who, were he in England, would be with us to-day. Every man, woman and child in this country is dependent on the tropics to an extent which is hardly realised. From the tropics come cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, rubber and spices. I cannot hope to be able to give a full list of tropical products, some of which cannot be grown elsewhere. Hence it is of vital importance to the entire community in Great Britain that the growth of tropical produce should be not only maintained, but developed under our Flag. To secure such development is the ultimate object of the College, which I am begging you to support.

Having visited the College, I can assure you that, so far, in the words of Matthew Arnold, "its material installation leaves nothing to be desired," though much remains to be done before we can carry out our full programme—the completion and equipment of our new buildings and laboratories, the provision of hostels, and also of a farm or estate, for all of which purposes £100,000 are needed. We are equally fortunate in our staff. We have in Dr. Martin Leake an ideal Principal, and he is ably supported by a staff of teachers and researchers—"men furnished with ability." Both as regards building and staff, we shall be able to challenge comparison with any institution of the same size throughout the world. Under the direction of this staff we aim at providing facilities for research and for the education of those who will be responsible in the future for the development of agriculture throughout those portions of His Majesty's Empire which lie in the tropics and in the sub-tropics. (Cheers.)

We have already received much actual and promised support from the Colonies oversea, from the Imperial Government, and from private benefactors have come many gifts of money and in kind and I must specially refer to the generosity of the British Sugar Machinery Manufacturers, who have given us machinery to the value of £20,000, while only to-day I have received a telegram to the effect that the firm of Davidson and Todd, Port-of-Spain is presenting us for our main hall with all the furniture we require, made of local woods. (Cheers.) Here I am able to make a further announcement of great importance. The Trustees of the International Health Board, after careful inquiries into the efficiency and standing of our College, have offered a thousand a year for five years to establish a Professorship of Tropical Sanitation Hygiene, and if this proves a success I have no doubt that they will continue their benefaction. But at any rate their action is a mark of confidence in the Institution for which I am pleading. But it makes it more important than ever that we should collect a substantial fund. A professor requires a laboratory, and he requires an attendant, and books, and chemicals, and expensive apparatus. Thus the offer clearly necessitates the collection of further funds. We most warm-heartedly accept the offer, for it will enable young men of high training who will be scattered throughout the hotter regions of the world to act as forerunners in showing the people amongst whom they dwell how to escape such dread diseases as malaria and hook-worm. It is not, of course, for a moment intended that these students should become sanitary officers. Their future is in agriculture. But a working knowledge of health matters is a great asset to all who live in the hotter regions of the earth.

At the present time we see half Europe and three-quarters of Asia out of gear, but there is one great source, at present but slightly touched, from which we can draw the food, the metals, the cotton, the timber which will suffice to keep this Empire well fed, and even wealthy, for many, many generations. Till the beginning of the century the tropics and sub-tropics were almost closed, owing primarily to the dread disease malaria. That we can now overcome it, and that we have done so, is due to the work of one who has done more to alter conditions of life on this globe than any other living man. (Cheers.)

Well, I hate begging—I suppose everybody does. But, in the words of a great American poet :—

> I never was a grouser,
> I generally make for peace,
> But the wheel that does the squeaking
> Is the wheel that gets the grease.

(Laughter.)

By scientific inquiry we have succeeded in controlling the black rust of wheat, and we can even breed rust-resisting strains. The smut of oats and the stripe of barley are under control. We have discovered the causes of banana disease, and now we are using all our efforts to find a cure or a preventive. The various plant diseases generally grouped together under the word "wilt" have been, in many areas, rendered negligible, and control has been obtained over the pest recently introduced into cocoa in West Africa. Well, I could go on multiplying cases of this kind, but I know that your Lordships' time is limited, and, after all, I am not going to give a lecture. I have quite enough of that to do at Cambridge. (Laughter.)

It is to open up these enormous, almost undeveloped, tracts of land that our College is endeavouring to train men of first-class brains and first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which they are to work. The pioneer efforts of the various agricultural departments of our Colonies are beyond praise, but they necessarily fell short of the ideal, as men who had no College such as that in Trinidad to go to, started with a handicap. This handicap we hope to remove from the efforts of the younger and future generations. (Cheers.)

It is for this great future, with its boundless possibilities, that we are pleading. So far we have paid our way, but only just paid our way. The possibilities of the development of the College are very great, almost incalculable. It is the only institution of its kind in the world, for, though there are other Agricultural Colleges, they are not, in the main, teaching institutions. We believe that we can increase the wealth of those whose fortunes are sunk in the products of the tropics. We *know* we can vastly increase knowledge. What we want is a benefactor, or benefactors, to enable us to carry on the work upon which we are engaged without anxiety as to our ability to provide fully for the needs and requirements of our Institution, the scope of which is undergoing rapid development. (Cheers.)

May I conclude in the words of Queen Elizabeth's great Lord Chancellor? There is now, as there was in his time, "a new unexplored Kingdom of Knowledge within the reach and grasp of man, if he will be humble enough, and patient enough, and truthful enough to occupy it." (Cheers.)

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

3—(iii) Lord Burnham, c.h., Chairman of the Appeal Committee during Lord Milner's Absence in South Africa.

Lord Burnham: Your Eminence, My Lords and Gentlemen, during the Great War substitutes were deservedly unpopular. The Lord Mayor, whose health I am about to propose, never had a substitute. He was always himself. To-day I am a substitute for a great ruler of men and a great leader of Englishmen—Lord Milner—who, despite what I hope are dying discords, is being received in South Africa with the respect and gratitude which are his due. (Cheers.) In his place I have to point out that this appeal for £100,000, which is urgently needed to complete and equip the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, is made on the broadest lines of Imperial patriotism. It vitally affects the productive power of the whole of our tropical Colonies, which were at one time the richest and most reliable of our British possessions. If we want to cultivate our garden properly we must have our hothouses, and use them for all they are worth; otherwise, for the raw material of some of our staple industries and the essential foodstuffs of our modern diet we shall always be at the mercy of those beyond the British Law. Cecil Rhodes used to say that we were tied to the parish pump; in this case, if we cannot say that the world is our parish, at any rate our parish is the most fruitful part of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Scientific education in those kinds of agriculture where science counts most is the "grand agrarian alchemy" which will give us back our gold. As you know, from the Colony of Trinidad the College has received an ideal site, at a pepper corn rent, besides £50,000, raised by a produce tax imposed at the request of the planters—a rare and inspiring idea—towards the erection of buildings and laboratories. (Cheers.) The British Sugar Machinery Engineers have contributed machinery and plant for an Instructional Sugar Factory, at a cost of £20,000. (Renewed cheers.) Thanks to contributions made by the West Indies, and by grant from the Imperial Exchequer, which ought, surely, to be renewed when it expires in 1927, the College has an income of from £15,000 to £18,000 a year. Thus a wonderful start has been made, and every day the influence and activities of the College are increasing. The £100,000 that we require is no fancy figure. Every penny of it is required, for it is based on a careful calculation of the cost of what is absolutely required for buildings and equipment and, above all, an experimental farm, where all kinds of economic plants can be scientifically cultivated and their value tested for the satisfaction of our industrial needs and our food consumption. This money will go for reproductive expenditure; it should give you all a ten-fold return of capital and interest. (Cheers.) To refuse it would be a blunder for which the Empire would pay dear in the not distant future. In the United States, where every university has its corps of well-trained millionaires, as Mr. Fisher said lately—(laughter)—there is no difficulty in obtaining any sums that are required for the Institutions of Research; yet the Americans undoubtedly look at the business side of things, and prefer those great causes which have a business value.

We are toasting you, My Lord Mayor, in recognition of the traditional hospitality of the Mansion House. (Cheers.) This mighty city owes much to our tropical Colonies, for its prosperity was largely built up by their trade. It will, I am persuaded, be true to itself and its enlightened self-interest on this occasion in response to the appeal, which is signed by Lord Derby, Lord Weir, and myself. (Cheers.) Convinced as we are, My Lord Mayor, that you will do your best to enable us to achieve our purpose, and grateful as we are for the manner in which we have been received here to-day, I ask all assembled here to drink to your very good health, and to a very successful year in your great office. (Cheers.)

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

3—(iv) The Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor: Lord Burnham, Your Eminence, Your Grace, My Lords and Gentlemen, I have to thank you, Lord Burnham, for the very kind way in which you have proposed my health, and you, My Lords and Gentlemen, for the very kind reception you have given to this toast. I can assure you, Lord Burnham, it is with the very greatest pleasure I welcome you here to-day. Anything I can possibly do to assist this splendid Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture I shall most certainly do. (Cheers.) My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

3—(v) List of Visitors Present at the Luncheon.

The Lord Mayor occupied the Chair and there were present :—Cardinal Bourne, The Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Sir Arthur E. Shipley, G.B.E., F.R.S. (*Chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College*), Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P. (*Secretary of State for the Colonies*), Viscount Burnham, C.H. (*Chairman of Appeal Committee of the Imperial College*), the Earl of Meath, K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., The Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O., Sir Norman Lamont, Bart. (*Governor of the Imperial College*), Earl Buxton, G.C.M.G., Lord Leigh, The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Governor of the Imperial College*), Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G., (*President of London Chamber of Commerce*), Admiral The Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Australia*), His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. (*Governor-Designate of Fiji*), The Hon. William G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*Under Secretary of State for the Colonies*), Sir Otto Beit, Bart., K.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia*), Sir Charles McLeod, Bart. (*Chairman of Royal Colonial Institute*), Sir Robert Rutherford (*Governor of the Imperial College*), Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E. (*High Commissioner for India*), The Hon. W. Hulme Lever, Sir Gilbert E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies*), Mr. G. Moody Stuart (*Governor of the Imperial College and Chairman of Finance Committee*), Sir Timothy A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O. (*Agent-General for New South Wales*), Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., Mr. Charles F. Wood (*Appeal Committee of Imperial College*), Mr. Richard Brooks (*President of Manchester Cotton Association*), Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. R. Eccles Snowden (*Agent-General for Tasmania*), The Hon. 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LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

(4) First List of Contributions in Response to Lord Milner's Appeal.

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